SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Synthesis of a Dendritic Cell-Targeted Self-Assembled Polymeric Nanoparticle for Selective Delivery of mRNA Vaccines to Elicit Enhanced Immune Responses

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Table of contents

Materials and Methods Experimetal Section Scheme S1-S6 Synthesis of compound **2-54** Figures S1-S23 ¹H and ¹³C NMR of compound **2-54**

Materials and Methods

For chemical synthesis, all starting materials and commercially obtained reagents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and used as received unless otherwise noted. All reactions were performed in oven-dried glassware under nitrogen atmosphere using dry solvents. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on Brucker AV-600 spectrometer, and were referenced to the solvent used (CDCl₃ at δ 7.24 and 77.23, CD₃OD at δ 3.31 and 49.2, and D₂O at δ 4.80, and DMSO-d₆ at δ 2.5 and 39.51 for ¹H and ¹³C, respectively). Chemical shifts (δ) are reported in ppm using the following convention: chemical shift, multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet), integration, and coupling constants (J), with J reported in Hz. Highresolution mass spectra were recorded under ESI-TOF mass spectroscopy conditions. Silica gel (E, Merck) was used for flash chromatography. IMPACTTM system (Intein Mediated Purification with Affinity Chitinbinding Tag) was purchased from New England Biolabs. His-tag purification resin was purchased from Roche. HiTrap IMAC column (5 mL) was purchased from GE Healthcare Life Sciences. Gel permeation chromatography (GPC) equipped with Ultimate 3000 liquid chromatography associated with a 101 refractive index detector and Superdex 75 10/300 GL Cytiva column was used to analyze the polymeric products using 30% acetonitrile in 0.1 M acetate buffer (pH = 6.5) as the eluent at 30 °C with 0.4 mL min⁻¹ flow rate. The molecular weight standard samples somatostatin (1638 Da), thymosin α 1 (3108 Da), recombinant human insulin (5808 Da), ribonuclease A (13700 Da) and β -lactoglobulin (35000 Da) were purchased from Sigma. The Mw and dispersity of the polymeric products were calculated by DIONEX chromeleon software. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images were obtained by a FEI Tecnai G2 F20 S-Twin.

Experimental Section

Cell cultures

Human Embryonic Kidney Cell 293 (HEK293T cell) was cultured in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) (invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) (Invitrogen) and 1% Gibco Antibiotic-Antimycotic (anti-anti) (Invitrogen).

Animals

Balb/c mice (8 weeks) were purchased from National Laboratory Animal Center, Taiwan. All the mice were maintained in a specific pathogen-free environment. Eightweek-old Balb/c mice were immunized i.m. twice with 2-week interval. Each vaccination contains in PBS (100 μ l). Sera collected from immunized mice were subjected to ELISA analysis 10 days after the last immunization. The experimental protocol was approved by Academia Sinica's Institutional Animal Care and Utilization Committee (approval no. 22-08-1901).

Antibodies and proteins

The SARS-CoV-2 full-length spike protein was purchased from ACROBiosystems. HRP conjugated anti-mouse secondary antibody and horseradish peroxidase substrate were purchased from Thermo Scientific. Mouse monoclonal anti– β -actin were purchased from Millipore. All commercial antibodies were validated for specificity by companies via Western blot.

Wild type (WT) spike DNA construction

pMRNA^{XP} mRNA Synthesis Vector was obtained from System Biosciences. WT (Wuhan/WH01/2019 strain) spike DNA sequence with K986P and K987P mutations (2P) was codon-optimized for homosapiens.¹ pMRNA^{XP} vector was digested with EcoRI and BamHI at 37 °C for 1 hour. DNA sequence of the spike protein was amplified by KOD OneTM PCR master mix (TOYOBO Bio-Technology). the linearized pMRNA^{XP} vector and the PCR fragment of spike protein DNA were clean up by Wizard SV Gel and PCR Clean-Up System (Promega). The PCR fragment of spike protein DNA were cloned into linearized pMRNAXP vector using In-Fusion HD Cloning Kit (Clontech Laboratories, Inc.). The cloning mixture was transformed to One ShotTM TOP10 Chemically Competent *E. coli* (InvitrogenTM) and incubated at 37 °C overnight. Quick Taq HS DyeMix (TOYOBO Bio-Technology) was used for screening for successful construct. Insert-specific primer and backbone-specific primer were designed for colony PCR. Single clone was selected by pipet tip to conduct PCR. The PCR products were analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis. the possible candidates were selected and analyzed by DNA sequencing.

Synthesis of polymers

The polymerization process was done according to published procedures² with modifications where applicable. Briefly, stock solutions of the monomers (2 M in DMF), initiators (50 mM in DMF, fresh prepared), terminator (iodoacetamide, 0.5 M in H₂O, fresh prepared), and triethanolamine (TEOA) buffer (1 M, pH = 7.0) were prepared. The initiator was added to 80 μ L of mixture buffer (DMF/TEOA = 1/1) and 10 μ L of the monomer stock solution (a v/v ratio of 1:1 was used for hetero-polymers P1/P3, P2/P3, P1/P4, P2/P4, P1/P5, and P2/P5). After 30 min of agitation at room temperature, the polymerization reaction was quenched by addition of 1.9 mL of the terminator stock solution. The resulting polymer was dialyzed against H₂O in the same day. The solution was lyophilized and the polymers were kept at -20 °C. For the in vitro

and in vivo experiment, the initiator was mixed with 5% IP followed by the same protocol mentioned above.

Formulation of WT spike mRNA to form mRNA-PNP

To obtain the WT spike mRNA, the linear DNA that contained the T7 promoter, 50 untranslated region, 30 untranslated region, S-2P, and poly(A) tail signal sequence was amplified by using TOOLS Ultra High Fidelity DNA Polymerase (BIOTOOLS Co., Ltd.) with 1 μ L of the DNA template in an mMESSAGEmMACHINE Kit (Thermo Scientific) at 37 °C for 1 h according to the manufacturer's protocol. The mRNA was purified by RNA cleanup kit (BioLabs) according to the manufacturer's protocol and stored at -80 °C until further use. For the formulation of mRNA-PNP, the mRNA was encapsulated in a corresponding polymer using a self-assembly process, that is, the polymer in ethanol phase (10 mg/mL) was mixed with an aqueous solution of mRNA (1 mg/mL) at pH 4.0 in a 3 to 1 N/P ratio. The mRNA-PNP was dialyzed against PBS buffer (pH 7.4) using Micro Float-A-Lyzer (10 kDa MWCO, spectrum lab) overnight at 4 °C and stored at -40 °C until further use.

Quantification of encapsulated mRNA

Encapsulation efficiency was determined by Quant-iTTM RiboGreenTM RNA Reagent and Kit (Thermo ScientificTM). The prepared mRNA polymersome was treated with 10 mM GSH overnight, and then the solutionwas diluted 250-fold with 1X TE buffer and further diluted 2-fold with TE buffer or TE buffer containing 2% Triton X-100. mRNAs were prepared as 100, 50, 25, 12.5 and 0 ng/ml in TE or TE buffer containing 1% Triton X-100 to establish the standard curve. After incubation at 37 °C for 10 minutes, QuantiTTM RiboGreenTM RNA Reagent was added into well. The fluorescence intensity was measured by CLARIOstar[®] Plus (BMG Labtech).

HEK293T cell transfection

HEK293T cells were plated at $5*10^5$ cells per well in a 6-well plate in 2.5 mL DMEM media. 1 µg of the GFP mRNA or 3 µg of WT spike mRNA was formulated with the corresponding polymer by the procedure mentioned above and then added to the cells. 18 hours post-transfection, GFP and spike expression were monitored by fluorescence microscopy and western blotting, respectively. For the WB, cells containing spike protein were lysed with 200 µL RIPA lysis buffer including protease inhibitor and incubated for 10 minutes. Cells were then vortexed, centrifuged and analyzed by western blot with polyclonal anti-SARS-CoV-2 S protein antibodies (1:5000 with 1% BSA) followed by HRP conjugated anti-rabbit antibody (1:10000). The spike protein was detected by chemiluminescent HRP substrate and visualized by a trans-illuminator

(FUJIFILM LAS3000).

Cell viability assay

The HEK293T cells were transfected with mRNA-PNP and the cell viability was evaluated by MTT assay kit. Briefly, HEK293T cells were seeded in 96-well plates overnight. Then, different types of mRNA-PNP were transfected in 100 μ l DMEM with 10% FBS. After incubation for 48 h, the media was replaced by 100 μ l PBS buffer containing 10 μ l of MTT solution in each well for 1 h. The absorption of each well at 450 nm was tested by a microplate reader to calculate the OD values. The cell viability was determined by the formula: (OD_{experiment} - OD_{blank}) / (OD_{control} - OD_{blank}) × 100%. OD_{control} is the absorbance of the cells without any treatment.

Glycan-PNP and DC-SIGN binding assay by ELISA

To assess binding of DC-SIGN to mannoside-PNP, ELISA plates were coated with mRNA-PNP(I5-P1/P5), mRNA-PNP (I6-P1/P5), mRNA-PNP (I7-P1/P5), mRNA-PNP (I8-P1/P5), mRNA-PNP(I9-P1/P5), or mRNA-PNP(I10-P1/P5) (10 mg/mL) in PBS at 4 °C overnight. The plate was incubated with diluted DC-SIGN ECD (15 to 0.075 nM in HEPES buffer containing 20 mM HEPES, 150 mM NaCl, 10 mM CaCl₂, 0.1% BSA) at pH 7.4, 6.0, and 5.0 for 1 h at rt. The bound DC-SIGN ECD was detected using HRP-conjugated anti-DC-SIGN (B2) IgG antibody (Santa Cruz Biotechnology). After 1 h of incubation at rt, the plate was treated with tetramethlybenzidine (TMB) for 10 min. The optical density was measured at 450 nm using a microplate reader after addition of 0.5 M sulfuric acid to the plate. The apparent Kd was calculated by a nonlinear regression curve fit for total binding using GraphPad Prism.

Assay of mRNA-PNP binding to DC-SIGN-Fc, MMR-Fc, MINCLE-Fc, Dectin-2-Fc, and Langerin-Fc via ELISA

To assess binding of receptor proteins to mannoside modified PNP, ELISA plates were coated with mRNA-PNP(I1-P1/P5), mRNA-PNP (I8-P1/P5), mRNA-PNP (I9-P1/P5), or mRNA-PNP (I10-P1/P5) (10 mg/mL) in PBS at 4 °C overnight. The plate was incubated with diluted DC-SIGN-Fc, MMR-Fc, MINCLE-Fc, Dectin-2-Fc, or Langerin-Fc (0.625 μ g/mL in buffer) at pH 7.4 for 1 h at rt. The bound protein was detected using HRP-conjugated anti-Fc IgG antibody. After 1 h of incubation at rt, the plate was treated with tetramethlybenzidine (TMB) for 10 min. The mean optical density was measured at 450 nm after addition of 0.5 M sulfuric acid to the plate using a microplate reader.

Quantification of glycan content on PNP

A 4M solution of trifluoroaceticacid (2 mL) was added to the PNP solution with stirring at 110 °C for 3 h. The acid was removed, and the resulting residue was lyophilized to dryness. A standard curve was prepared with different concentrations of free mannose (0, 1.5625, 3.125, 6.25, 12.5, 25, and 50 μ M). The standards and lyophilized residues were prepared in 30 uL ddH₂O, and then loaded to the High-Performance Anion-Exchange Chromatography with Pulsed Amperometric Detection (HPAEC-PAD) (with column: Dionex CarboPac PA10 (2 X 250 mm), flow rate = 0.25 mL/min, temp = 20 °C, waveform selector: Gold, Garbo, Quad, reference electrode: AgCl, mobile phase: Eluent A = 200 mM NaOH, Eluent B = H₂O). The area at corresponding retention time was calculated to determine the amount of mannose.

Splenic cells preparation and BMDCs culture

To prepare splenic cells, mouse spleen was homogenized with the frosted end of glass slide, treated with RBC lysis buffer (Sigma) to deplete red blood cells (RBCs), followed by passing through the cell strainer (BD Biosciences). Bone-marrow derived dendritic cells (BMDCs) were prepared as described.³ Briefly, bone marrow was isolated from mouse femurs and tibiae and treated with RBC lysis buffer (Sigma-Aldrich) to deplete RBCs. Cells were then cultured in RPMI-1640 containing 10% heat inactivated FBS (Thermo Fisher Scientific), 1% Penicillin/Streptomycin (Thermo Fisher Scientific), 50 μ M 2-mercaptoethanol (Thermo Fisher Scientific), and 20 ng/mL recombinant mouse GM-CSF (eBioscience) at a density of 2 × 10⁵ cells/mL. The cells were supplemented with an equal volume of the complete culture medium described above at day 3 and refreshed with one-half the volume of medium at day 6. At day 8, the suspended cells were then harvested.

Treatment of PNP to splenic cells and BMDCs

Splenic cells or BMDCs were incubated with 1:2000 mRNA-PNP(I1-P1/P4-FITC-P5) or mRNA-PNP(I5-P1/P4-FITC/P5) (diluted by a stock of 10 mg/mL) in RPMI-1640 at 37 °C for 1 hours. Cells were blocked with Fc receptor binding inhibitor (clone: 93, eBioscience) for 20 minutes. Splenocytes were stained with antibodies against CD3 (clone: 17A2, BV421-conjugated, Biolegend), CD19 (clone: 1D3, PECy7-conjugated, BD Biosciences). BMDCs were stained with antibody against CD11c (clone N418 APC-conjugated, Biolegend). Labeled cells were analyzed using FACSC and Flow Cytometer (BD Biosciences).

Determination of BMDC uptake and endosome escape of PNP

BMDCs were seeded on an 8 well glass bottom culture slide (IBIDI, IB-80827) one day before the treatment. BMDCs were treated with FITC-conjugated mRNA-PNP for 2-4

hours. Thirty minutes before harvesting, cells were treated with 75 nM lysotraker Deep Red (ThermoFisher, L12492). Fluorescent images were examined by confocal microscope (Leica TCS SP8X WLL Confocal Super resolution Microscope). The colocalization rate was estimated using the software, Leica Application Suite X 3.5.2.18963, with default setting (threshold 30% and background 20% excluded). From each sample, fifty cells were randomly selected to calculate the colocalization rate.

C2C12 cell culture

The mouse muscle myoblast cell line C2C12 was purchase from the Bioresource Collection and Research Center, Taiwan. C2C12 cells were cultured in DMEM with high-glucose (ATCC) supplemented with 10% FBS and 1 × antibiotic-antimycotic. Cells were incubated at 37°C with 5% CO₂ and humidified atmosphere control. Culture medium was changed every 2 to 3 days.

Treatment of C2C12 with mRNA-PNPs

Cultured C2C12 myoblasts were detached from a culture dish using 0.25% Trypsin-EDTA (Gibco), and neutralized with growth medium containing 10% FBS. mRNA-PNP(I1-P1/P4-FITC-P5) or mRNA-PNP (I9-P1/P4-FITC/P5) was added to 200 μ L C2C12 cells (2 × 10⁵ cells) in growth medium to reach a final dilution of 1:1000, 1:2000, 1:4000, or 1:8000 to the original stocks (10 mg/mL). Three time points were measured: 5 min, 1 hr and 24 hr.

Flow Cytometry

After incubation with mRNA-PNP (I1-P1/P4-FITC-P5) or mRNA-PNP (I9-P1/P4-FITC/P5) mRNA, BMDC cells were washed with ice-cold FACS buffer (1% FBS in 1 \times DPBS with 0.1% Sodium Azide), and incubated with purified anti-mouse CD16/32 antibody (BioLegend) in FACS buffer on ice for 20 min, followed by washing with FACS buffer. BMDCs were stained with APC anti-mouse CD11c antibody (BioLengend) at 4°C for 30 min, and washed with FACS buffer. Finally, BMDCs were stained with propidium iodide (Sigma-Aldrich). C2C12 cells were centrifuged and washed with FACS buffer. Cells were stained with propidium iodide. Flow cytometry was performed on FACSCanto flow cytometer (BD Bioscience).

Culture of U937 and U937/DC-SIGN cells and incubation with mRNA-PNPs

The human monocyte cell line U937 (ATCC CRL-1593.2) and U937/DC-SIGN cell line (ATCC CRL-3253) were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC). U937/DC-SIGN cells were cultured in RPMI 1640 medium with 10% FBS.

Cells were resuspended in 2 mL medium containing 1.25 μ g mRNA-PNPs. In low temperature experiments, cells were incubated with medium containing 10 mM EDTA (or non) for 15 min at 4 °C, prior to incubation with mRNA-PNPs. After 1 h incubation at 4 °C followed by 37 °C incubation for 30 min, cells were centrifuged at 500 x g for 3 min and the supernatant was discarded. Cells were resuspended in 200 μ L icecold medium and analyzed by flow cytometry to detect the conjugated FITC signal with a 488 nm laser and a 525/50 nm filter. In the antibody inhibition study, 4 × 10⁵ U937/DC-SIGN cells were pretreated with 10 μ g/mL anti-DC-SIGN (B2) IgG antibody for 20 min on ice followed by incubation with mRNA-PNPs at 37 °C for 30 min. Cells were centrifuged at 500 x g for 3 min and the supernatant was discarded to remove unbound mRNA-PNPs followed by further flow analysis.

Animal immunizations

BALB/c mice aged 6 to 8 wk old (n = 5) were immunized intramuscularly with 15 µg of mRNA-PNP in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS). Animals were immunized at wk 0 and boosted at wk 2, and serum samples were collected from each mouse 1 wk after the second immunization.

Measurement of serum IgG titer

ELISA was used to determine the IgG titer of the mouse serum. The wells of a 96-well ELISA plate (Greiner Bio-One) were coated with 100 ng SARS-CoV-2 spike protein (ACROBiosystems) in 100 mM sodium bicarbonate buffer, pH 8.8 at 4°C overnight. The wells were blocked with 200 uL 5% skim milk in 1x PBS at 37 °C for 1 hour and washed with 200 uL PBST (1X PBS, 0.05% Tween 20, pH 7.4) three times. Mice serum samples with 2-fold serial dilution were added to wells followed by incubation at 37 °C for 2 hours and washing with 200 uL PBST six times. The wells were incubated with 100 uL HRP conjugated anti-mouse secondary antibody (1:10000, in PBS) at 37 °C for 1 hour and washed with 200 uL PBST six times. 100 μ L horseradish peroxidase substrate (1-StepTM Ultra TMB-ELISA Substrate Solution) (Thermo ScientificTM) was added to wells followed by 100 uL 1M H₂SO₄. After incubation for 30 mins, absorbance (OD 450 nm) was measured by SpectraMax M5.

Pseudovirus neutralization assay

Pseudovirus was constructed by the RNAi Core Facility at Academia Sinica using a procedure similar to that described previously.⁴ Briefly, the pseudotyped lentivirus carrying SARS-CoV-2 spike protein was generated by transiently transfecting HEK-293T cells with pCMV-ΔR8.91, pLAS2w.Fluc.Ppuro. HEK-293T cells were seeded one day before transfection, and indicated plasmids were delivered into cells by using

TransITR-LT1 transfection reagent (Mirus). The culture medium was refreshed 16-hr and harvested 48-hr and 72-hr post-transfection. Cell debris was removed by centrifugation at 4,000 xg for 10 min, and the supernatant was passed through 0.45-µm syringe filter (Pall Corporation). The pseudotyped lentivirus was aliquoted and then stored at -80 °C. To estimate the lentiviral titer by AlarmaBlue assay (Thermo Scientific), The transduction unit (TU) of SARS-CoV-2 pseudotyped lentivirus was estimated by using cell viability assay in response to the limited dilution of lentivirus. In brief, HEK-293T cells stably expressing human ACE2 gene were plated on a 96-well plate one day before lentivirus transduction. To determine the titer of pseudotyped lentivirus, different amounts of lentivirus were added into the culture medium containing polybrene (final concentration 8 µg/ml). Spin infection was carried out at 1,100 xg in a 96-well plate for 30 minutes at 37 °C. After incubating cells at 37 °C for 16 hr, the culture medium containing virus and polybrene were removed and replaced with fresh complete DMEM containing 2.5 µg/mL puromycin. After treating puromycin for 48 hrs, the culture medium was removed and the cell viability was measured by using 10% AlamarBlue reagents according to manufacturer's instruction. The survival rate of uninfected cells (without puromycin treatment) was set as 100%. The virus titer (transduction units) was determined by plotting the survival cells versus diluted viral dose. For neutralization assay, heat-inactivated sera or antibodies were serially diluted and incubated with 1,000 TU of SARS-CoV-2 pseudotyped lentivirus in DMEM for 1 h at 37°C. The mixture was then inoculated with 10,000 HEK-293T cells stably expressing human ACE2 gene in a 96-well plate. The culture medium was replaced with fresh complete DMEM (supplemented with 10% FBS and 100 U/mL penicillin/streptomycin) 16 h after infection and continuously cultured for another 48 h. The expression level of luciferase gene was determined by using Bright-Glo Luciferase Assay System (Promega). The relative light unit (RLU) was detected by Tecan i-control (Infinite 500). The percentage of inhibition was calculated as the ratio of RLU reduction in the presence of diluted serum to the RLU value of no serum control using the formula (RLU^{control} - RLU^{Serum})/RLU control.



Scheme S1. Structures of initiators I2, I3, and I4.



Scheme S2. Structures of initiator I5, I6, I7, I8, I9 and I10.



cheme S3. Synthetic procedures for 2, 3, 8, 11, 14.



Scheme S4. Chemical synthesis of 9^{Am}Neu5Ac 20 and GlcNAc-SH 27.



Scheme S5. Chemoenzymatic synthesis of 9^{BPC} Neu5Ac- α 2,6-SCT-SH 34,



9^{TCC} Neu5Ac- $\alpha 2,3$ -SCT-SH ${\bf 37}$ and Neu5Ac- $\alpha 2,3$ -SCT-SH ${\bf 39}$ N-glycan.







Scheme S6. Synthetic procedures for 16, 40, 43, 44, 49 and 54.



Compound 1². Compound **1** was synthesized and characterized based on a published procedure. 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.92 (br, 1H), 3.60-3.57 (m, 1H), 3.29 (dt, J = 11.27, 7.2Hz, 2H), 3.21-3.10 (m, 2H), 2.86-2.79 (m, 2H), 2.55-2.31 (m, 1H), 2.21 (t, 2H, J = 7.4 Hz), 1.90-1.85 (m, 1H), 1.77-1.41 (m, 8H).



Compound 2 ². Compound **2** was synthesized and characterized based on a published procedure. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, MeOD): δ 3.98 (s, 1H), 3.61-3.39 (m, 1H), 3.30-3.22 (m, 4H), 3.22-2.88 (m, 2H), 2.56-2.30 (m, 1H), 2.21 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.98-1.72 (m, 1H), 1.79-1.30 (m, 6H).



Compound 3 ⁵. Compound **3** was synthesized and characterized based on a published procedure. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.61 – 3.56 (m, 1H), 3.41 – 3.34 (m, 1H), 3.31 – 3.16 (m, 8H), 3.14 – 3.06 (m, 2H), 2.54 – 2.40 (m, 1H), 2.08 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.95 – 1.86 (m, 1H), 1.69 (s, 1H), 1.55 (m, 3H), 1.47 – 1.31 (m, 2H).



Compound 4². Compound 4 was synthesized and characterized according to a

published protocol. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 7.44-7.12 (m, 5H), 5.02 (s, 2H), 3.62-3.41 (m, 4H), 3.35 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 2.98 (d, 2H, *J* = 5.9 Hz), 1.79-1.03 (m, 6H).



Compound 5 ⁶. Compound **5** was synthesized and characterized according to a published protocol. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 11.52 (br, 1H), 8.62 (s, 1H), 3.45 (q, *J* = 4.00 Hz, 2H), 2.86 (t, *J* = 4.00 Hz, 2H), 1.49 (s, 9H), 1.48 (s, 9H).



Compound 6. A solution of **4** (0.126 mmol) in DMF (1 mL) was preactivated with EDC (0.506 mmol), HOBt (0.506 mmol), and trimethylamine (0.57 mmol) under nitrogen for 30 min. **5** (0.506 mmol) in DMF (1 mL) was then added to the above solution and the resulting solution was stirred at rt for 12 h. The mixture was concentrated to dryness *in vacuo* and then diluted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with H₂O for three times and was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (MeOH/DCM 1:20) to yield **6** (134 mg, 74%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 11.45–11.33 (m, 3H), 8.53–8.45 (m, 3H), 8.35 (t, *J* = 4.9 Hz, 2H), 7.33–7.25 (m, 5H), 5.04 (s, 2H), 3.59–3.19 (m, 16H), 3.15–3.12 (q, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.06–3.04 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 1.77-1.71 (m, 1H), 1.55-1.32 (m, 59H). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₅₇H₉₇N₁₄O₁₇ [M+H]⁺ *m/z* 1249.7156; found: 1249.7166.



Compound 7. A solution of **6** (0.12 mmol) in MeOH (2 mL) was added palladium on charcoal (Pd/C, 10% Pd content, 13 mg). The mixture was stirred at rt under atmosphere of hydrogen gas for 6 h. The solution was filtered through a pad of Celite. The residue was concentrated to dryness in *vacuo* and the resulting residue was dissolved in DCM (2 mL). Lipoic acid (0.152 mmol), EDCI (0.304 mmol), HOBt (0.304 mmol), and TEA

(0.304 mmol) were added to the mixture with stirring at rt for 2 h. The mixture was concentrated to dryness *in vacuo* and then diluted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with H₂O for three times and dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (MeOH/DCM 1:50) to yield 7 (94 mg, 82%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 11.48–11.30 (m, 3H), 8.57–8.46 (m, 3H), 8.40 (t, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 8.15-8.12 (m, 1H), 6.22–6.18 (m, 1H), 3.60–3.34 (m, 16H), 3.28–3.04 (m, 7H), 2.48-2.38 (m, 1H), 2.17-2.14 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.92-1.71 (m, 11H), 1.71-1.59 (m, 4H), 1.57-1.34 (m, 64H). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₅₇H₁₀₃N₁₄O₁₆S₂ [M+H]⁺ *m/z* 1303.7118; found: 1303.7129.



Compound 8. 7 (0.08 mmol) was added to a solution of 4M HCl (0.5 mL) in 1,4dioxane (0.5 mL), and the mixture was stirred at rt for 12 h. Then, the solution was removed and dried *in vacuo* to yield **8** (24 mg, 89%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, D₂O): δ 3.60-3.40 (m, 3H), 3.4-3.16 (m, 16H), 3.02 (s, 2H), 2.76 (s, 2H), 2.20-2.03 (m, 2H), 1.98-1.76 (m, 2H), 1.62-1.16 (m, 11H). ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, D₂O): δ 176.61, 175.62, 173.68, 172.92, 156.88 (x3), 66.01, 65.73, 56.57, 55.36, 55.24, 40.40 (x2), 40.27, 38.69, 37.99 (x3), 37.82, 35.44, 33.57, 28.66, 28.18, 27.73, 24.99, 22.71. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₇H₅₅N₁₄O₄S₂ [M+H]⁺ *m/z* 703.3967; found: 703.3995.



Compound 9. A solution of lipoic acid (2.5 mmol) in DMF (3 mL) was preactivated with EDCI (3 mmol), HOBt (3 mmol), and trimethylamine (3 mmol) under nitrogen for 30 min. Lysine (1 mmol) in DMF (3 mL) was then added to the mixture and the resulting solution was stirred at rt for 2 h. The mixture was concentrated to dryness *in vacuo* and then diluted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with H₂O for three times and was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (MeOH/DCM 1:20) to yield **9** (230 mg, 90%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, MeOD): δ 4.37–4.32 (dd, *J* = 4.6, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 3.63-3.57 (qui, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 3.22-3.17 (m, 4H), 3.14-3.09 (m, 2H), 2.51-2.45 (m, 2H), 2.29 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.21 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.95-1.86 (m, 3H), 1.79-1.62 (m, 9H), 1.60-1.40 (m, 8H). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₅₇H₉₇N₁₄O₁₇ [M+H]⁺ *m/z* 1249.7156; found: 1249.7166.



Compound 10. A solution of 9 (0.141 mmol) in DMF (1 mL) was preactivated with EDC (0.211 mmol), HOBt (0.211 mmol), and trimethylamine (0.282 mmol) under nitrogen for 30 min. 5 (0.183 mmol) in DMF (1 mL) was then added to the above solution and the resulting solution was stirred at rt for 2 h. The mixture was concentrated to dryness *in vacuo* and then diluted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with H₂O for three times and was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (MeOH/DCM 1:20) to yield 10 (92 mg, 84%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 11.39 (s, 1H), 8.58 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.98 (t, J = 4.6 Hz, 1H), 6.41 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 5.79-5.74, (m, 1H), 4.37 (q, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.57-3.48 (m, 4H), 3.44-3.35 (m, 2H), 3.26-3.12 (m, 4H), 3.11-3.05 (m, 2H), 2.46-2.39 (m, 2H), 2.18 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 2.13 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.91-1.84 (m, 2H), 1.82-1.75 (m, 1H), 1.71-1.57 (m, 9H), 1.54-1.35 (m, 20H), 1.33-1.25 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.91, 172.55, 171.72, 162.87, 157.42, 153.03, 83.72, 79.97, 56.46, 56.44, 52.78, 41.19, 40.27, 40.26, 40.20, 38.96, 38.48 (x2), 36.48, 36.37, 36.30, 34.64, 34.61, 32.60, 29.18, 28.95, 28.88, 28.29 (x2), 28.05 (x2), 25.46, 25.36, 25.32, 22.29. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₃₅H₆₃N₆O₇S₄ [M+H]⁺ *m*/*z* 807.3641; found: 807.3655.



Compound 11. 10 (0.1 mmol) was added to a solution of 4 M HCl (0.5 mL) in 1,4dioxane (0.5 mL), and the mixture was stirred at rt for 12 h. Then, the solution was removed and dried *in vacuo* to yield **8** (59 mg, quant.). The compound was used directly without further purification.



Compound 12. A solution of lipoic acid (3 mmol) and CDI (3.9 mmol) were dissolved in 25 mL of anhydrous DCM. This solution was added dropwise at 0 °C to 5 mL of anhydrous DCM containing 8 mmol of N-methyl-1,3-propanediamine. The reaction mixture was stirred for 40 min at 0 °C and 30 min at room temperature, then washed

with H₂O for three times and dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated to give 12 (589 mg, 66%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.57-3.50 (m, 1H), 3.31 (q, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 3.17-3.12 (m, 1H), 3.11-3.05 (m, 1H), 2.65 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.46-2.40 (m, 1H), 2.39 (s, 3H), 2.15-2.11 (m, 2H), 1.91-1.84 (m, 1H), 1.72-1.54 (m, 6H), 1.49-1.37 (m, 2H). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₂H₂₆N₂OS₂ [M+H]⁺ *m/z* 277.1408; found: 277.1399.



Compound 13 ⁷. Compound **13** was synthesized and characterized according to a published protocol. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.50-4.38 (m, 4H), 4.19-4.15 (m, 2H), 1.74-1.70 (m, 2H), 1.38-1.20 (m, 12H), 0.89 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H)



Compound 14. A solution of **12** (0.25 mmol) in 1 mL anhydrous DMF was mixed with **13** (0.25 mmol), and the mixture was stirred at 70 °C for 24 h then concentrated to dryness *in vacuo* to give **14** (116 mg, 90%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, MeOD): δ 7.90 (s, 1H), 4.14-4.01 (m, 1H), 3.91-3.83 (m, 1H), 3.73-3.67 (m, 1H), 3.62-3.55 (m, 1H), 3.28 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 3.21-3.15 (m, 1H), 3.13-3.06 (m, 1H), 2.98 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.69 (s, 3H), 2.50-2.41 (m, 1H), 2.24 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.93-1.84 (m, 1H), 1.76-1.59 (m, 6H), 1.51-1.43 (m, 2H), 1.43-1.37 (m, 1H), 1.36-1.25 (m, 5H), 0.92-0.88 (m, 3H). ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, MeOD): δ 177.08, 79.68, 57.79, 48.91, 48.77, 48.04, 41.54, 39.55, 37.06, 36.91, 35.91, 33.85, 33.20, 32.09, 32.05, 30.44, 30.12, 27.73, 27.16, 26.81, 23.92, 14.65.HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₂H₄₄N₂O₅PS₂ [M-H]⁻ *m/z* 511.2429; found: 511.2423.



Compound 15⁸. Compound 15 was synthesized and characterized according to a published protocol. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, MeOD): δ 6.93 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 6.71 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 5.3 (s, 1H), 4.00-3.99 (m, 1H), 3.89-3.88 (m, 1H), 3.81-3.79 (m, 1H), 3.79-3.70 (m, 2H), 3.69-3.67 (m, 1H).



Compound 16. A solution of 15 (0.24 mmol) in DMF (2 mL) was mixed with EDC

(0.24 mmol), HOBt (0.24 mmol), trimethylamine (0.4 mmol), and 3-mercaptopropionic acid (0.2 mmol), and stirred under nitrogen at rt for 2 h. The mixture was concentrated to dryness *in vacuo*, and the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (MeOH/DCM 1:2) to yield **16** (72%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, MeOD) δ 6.94 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 6.72 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 5.30 (s, 1H), 4.00 (dd, J = 3.4, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (dd, J = 9.7, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 3.81-3.67 (m, 4H), 2.72 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.60 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, MeOD) δ 176.55, 151.13, 143.23, 119.25(x2), 117.93 (x2), 101.49, 101.32, 75.10, 72.43, 72.18, 68.42, 62.66, 40.34, 20.70. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₅H₂₂NO₇S [M+H]⁺: 360.1117, found 360.1101.

Compound 17-20 ⁹ were synthesized according to published article.

Compound 21-25¹⁰ were synthesized according to the procedure published previously.

Compound 26.

Compound **25**¹¹ (0.43 mmol) in DCM (5 mL) was mixed with EDC (0.52 mmol), HOBt (0.52 mmol), trimethylamine (0.86 mmol), and 3-mercaptopropionic acid (0.47 mmol), and the resulting solution was stirred under nitrogen at rt for 2 h. The mixture was concentrated to dryness *in vacuo*, and the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (MeOH/DCM 1:10) to yield **26** (184 mg, 80%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.96 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 5.28 (t, *J* = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 5.05 (t, *J* = 9.4 Hz, 1H), 4.64 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 4.24 (dd, *J* = 12.3, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 4.11 (dd, *J* = 12.3, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.86-3.80 (m, 2H), 3.68-3.66 (m, 1H), 3.47-3.43 (m, 1H), 3.34-3.29 (m, 1H), 3.22-3.16 (m, 1H), 2.81 (t, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 2.51-2.45 (m, 2H), 2.06 (s, 3 H), 2.01 (s, 3 H), 2.00 (s, 3 H), 1.93 (s, 3 H), 1.57-1.51 (m, 4H), 1.48 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H) 1.37-1.29 (m, 4H). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₃H₃₈N₂O₁₀S [M+H]⁺: 535.2325, found 535.2314.

Compound 27.

Compound **26** in MeOH was mized with NaOMe and the resulting solution was stirred under nitrogen at rt for 2 h. The mixture was neutralized by IR-120, and then filtered, and concentrated to dryness *in vacuo* to yield **27** (92 mg, quant.) ¹H NMR (600 MHz, MeOD) δ 4.38 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 3.90-3.86 (m, 2H), 3.68 (dd, J = 12.9, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 3.65-3.62 (m, 1H), 3.48-3.43 (m, 2H), 3.28-3.24 (m, 1H), 3.20-3.14 (m, 2H), 2.94 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 2.73 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 2.59 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 2.47 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 1.97 (s, 3 H), 1.56-1.48 (m, 4H), 1.39-1.35 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, MeOD): δ 173.70, 169.75, 102.74, 77.92, 76.07, 70.50, 62.76, 57.35, 41.02, 40.32, 36.45, 35.19, 30.49, 27.66, 26.73, 23.03. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₇H₃₂N₂O₁₇S [M+H]⁺: 409.2008, found 409.2017.

Preparation of 9^{Am}Neu5Ac-α2,3-SCT 30, 9^{Am}Neu5Ac-α2,6-SCT 31 and Neu5Acα2,3-SCT 38.

30 mg sialylglycopeptide (SGP) was digested by Endo-S WT (300 µg) in Tris-HCl buffer at 37°C for 48 h, and the product was purified by Sephadex G-25 gel filtration chromatography, and analyzed by ESI-MS to give SCT compound 28.¹² Neuraminidase (5 U/ml, 12 µL) in Tris-HCl buffer was mized with 29 at 37°C for 12 h, and purified by Sephadex G-25 gel filtration chromatography to give desialylated N-glycan 29. After that, the reaction was carried out in 0.5 mL of HEPES buffer (50 mM, pH 8.5) containing 100 mM of 9^{Am}Neu5Ac (14.5 mg, 47 µmol), 110 mM of CTP (27.2 mg, 52 µmol), and 20 mM of MgCl₂. The pH of reaction mixture was adjusted to 8.5 by adding 2N NaOH. Then, 0.5 mg/mL of NmCSS was added to the above solution. The resulting mixture was incubated at 37 °C for 8 h and the formation of CMP-9^{Am}Neu5Ac was monitored by TLC analysis. To prepare 9AmNeu5Ac-a2,6-SCT, hST6Gal-I (0.5 mg/mL) was added to a reaction mixture of 9^{Am}Neu5Ac and N-glycan and incubated at 37 °C according to the procedure described.¹³ For 9^{Am}Neu5Ac-α2,3-SCT, PmST3 (0.3 mg/mL) was added to the 9^{Am}Neu5Ac reaction mixture with N-glycan and incubated at 37 °C. For Neu5Ac-α2,3-SCT, PmST3 (0.3 mg/mL) was added to the Neu5Ac reaction mixture with N-glycan and incubated at 37 °C . The reactions above were monitored by mass spectrometry analysis and TLC. After the acceptor was consumed, the reaction mixture was centrifuged, and the supernatant was subjected to a centrifuge filter with molecular mass cutoff 10 kDa (Amicon Ultra, Millipore) to remove proteins. The filtrate was purified with P-2 gel filtration chromatography to give 9^{Am}Neu5Ac-α2,3-SCT **30**, 9^{Am}Neu5Ac-α2,6-SCT **31** and Neu5Ac-α2,3-SCT **38**.

Preparation of 9^{BPC} Neu5Ac- α 2,6-SCT-SH 34, 9^{TCC} Neu5Ac- α 2,3-SCT-SH 37 and Neu5Ac- α 2,3-SCT-SH 39.

 9^{Am} Neu5Ac- $\alpha 2,6$ -SCT and DIEA (5.0 eq) were dissolved in H₂O, followed by addition of biphenyl carboxylic acid-N-hydrozysuccinimide ester (BPC-NHS) (3 eq) in THF. The reaction was stirred at 0 °C until the starting material was consumed. Then the reaction was purified by Sep-Pak C18 column (2 g, Waters Corp.) and eluted with H₂O-MeOH to give compound **32** in 91% yield. 9^{Am} Neu5Ac- $\alpha 2,3$ -SCT was prepared similarly as described above by stirring with 4H-thieno[3,2-c]chromene-2-carbamoyl-NHS (TCC-NHS) in THF and H₂O to give compound **35**. After purification, the product was obtained in 91% yield.

To a mixture of 9^{BPC} Neu5Ac- α 2,6-SCT in water was added CDMBI and TEA and the mixture was incubated at 4°C for 1 h¹² to generate the corresponding oxazoline N-glycan **33**, which was purified by Sephadex G-25 gel filtration chromatography and

characterized by ESI-MS. GlcNAc-SH **27** (0.25 mg) and Endo-M (N175Q) (1.6 U/mL) were added to a solution of 50 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7) with 9^{BPC} Neu5Ac- α 2,6-SCT-oxazoline and the mixture was incubated at 30 °C for 30 min. The transglycosylation products was isolated by P-2 gel filtration chromatography to give compound **34** and characterized by ESI-MS. 9^{TCC} Neu5Ac- α 2,3-SCT-SH **37** and Neu5Ac- α 2,3-SCT-SH **39** were prepared similarly as described above.

9^{BPC}Neu5Ac-α 2,6-SCT-SH 34.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 8.33$ (s, 3H, NH), 8.00 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 4H), 7.72 (dd, J = 8.0, 14.2 Hz, 9H), 7.49 (t, J = 8.3 Hz, 4H), 7.40 (t, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 4.98-4.95 (m, 2H), 4.76 (s, 1H), 4.54 (s, 1H), 4.44-4.39 (m, 2H), 4.25-4.22 (m, 3H), 3.99 (s, 1H), 3.87 (s, 1H), 3.83-3.73 (m, 5H), 3.41-3.25 (m, 58H), 3.21 – 3.16 (m, 3H), 3.11 – 2.99 (m, 4H), 2.87 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.61 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 2.44 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.91-1.77 (m, 18H), 1.44 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 1.39-1.28 (m, 4H), 1.28-1.19 (m, 4H), 1.12 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₁₉H₁₇₁N₉O₆₃S²⁻ [M-2H]²⁻: 1383.0093, found 1383.0026.

9^{TCC}Neu5Ac-α2,3-SCT-SH 37.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 8.22$ (s, 3H, NH), 8.10-8.09 (m, 1H, NH), 7.96-7.93 (m, 1H, NH), 7.81-7.79 (m, 1H, NH), 7.74-7.72 (m, 1H, NH), 7.35 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.29 (s, 2H), 7.20 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 6.97 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 6.92 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 5.29 (s, 4H), 5.01-4.95 (m, 2H), 4.77 (s, 1H), 4.54 (s, 1H), 4.44-4.36 (m, 2H), 4.27-4.19 (m, 3H), 3.99 (s, 1H), 3.88 (s, 1H), 3.85-3.71 (m, 3H), 3.50-3.22 (m, 52H), 3.19 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 2H), 3.10-3.00 (m, 4H), 2.87 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.64 – 2.58 (m, 2H), 2.44 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.93-1.78 (m, 18H), 1.45-1.39 (m, 2H), 1.39-1.29 (m, 4H), 1.28-1.20 (m, 4H), 1.16 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H). HRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{117}H_{169}N_9O_{65}S_3^{2-}$ [M-2H]²⁻: 1416.9606, found 1416.9623.

Neu5Ac-α2,3-SCT-SH 39.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 8.33$ (s, 3H, NH), 8.10 (s, 1H, NH), 7.96-7.94 (m, 1H, NH), 7.81-7.80 (m, 1H, NH), 7.74-7.73 (m, 1H, NH), 4.98-4.95 (m, 2H), 4.76-4.75 (m, 1H), 4.54 (s, 1H), 4.46-4.38 (m, 2H), 4.25-4.22 (m, 3H), 3.99 (s, 1H), 3.87 (s, 1H), 3.80-3.71 (m, 4H), 3.41-3.25 (m, 59H), 3.23 – 3.18 (m, 3H), 3.08 – 3.01 (m, 3H), 2.87 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.63-2.60 (m, 2H), 2.44 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.87-1.79 (m, 18H), 1.44 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 1.39-1.28 (m, 4H), 1.28-1.19 (m, 4H), 1.07 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₉₃H₁₅₃N₇O₆₃S²⁻ [M-2H]²⁻: 1203.9357, found 1203.9367.



Compound 40.

To a solution of compound **15** (0.12 mmol) in DMF (1 mL) was added EDC (0.12 mmol), HOBt (0.12 mmol), DMAP(0.12 mmol), trimethylamine (0.2 mmol), and CT(PEG)₁₂ (0.1 mmol), and the mixture was stirred under nitrogen at rt for 12 h, then concentrated to dryness *in vacuo*, and purified by column chromatography on silica gel to yield **40** (59%). 1H NMR (600 MHz, MeOD): δ 6.93 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 6.71 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 5.3 (s, 1H), 4.00-3.99 (m, 1H), 3.89-3.88 (m, 1H), 3.81-3.70 (m, 5H), 3.70-3.59 (m, 48H), 2.68 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.50-2.47 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, MeOD): δ 170.17, 151.03, 143.50, 119.26(x2), 117.82(x2), 101.36, 75.10, 74.08, 72.45, 72.19, 71.45, 71.41, 71.37, 71.30, 71.24, 71.11, 70.93(x18), 68.43, 62.68, 24.67. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₃₉H₇₀NO₁₉S [M+H]⁺: 888.4263, found 888.4257.



Compound 40, 4 was synthesized according to our published procedure¹⁴.



Compound 43. To a solution of **42** (0.24 mmol) in DMF (2 mL) was added EDC (0.24 mmol), HOBt (0.24 mmol), trimethylamine (0.4 mmol), and 3-mercaptopropionic acid (0.2 mmol), and the mixture was stirred under nitrogen at rt for 2 h, then concentrated to dryness *in vacuo*, and purified by column chromatography on silica gel (MeOH/DCM 1:3) to yield **16** (81%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, MeOD) δ 4.91 (s, 1H), 3.84 (dd, J = 3.4, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 3.82-3.76 (m, 2H), 3.75-3.67 (m, 2H), 3.62 (m, 1H), 3.56-3.41 (m, 2H), 2.94 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.70 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.48 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₄H₂₈NO₇S [M+H]⁺: 354.1586, found 354.1602.

Compound 44. To a solution of 42 (0.12 mmol) in DMF (1 mL) was added EDC (0.12

mmol), HOBt (0.12 mmol), trimethylamine (0.2 mmol), and CT(PEG)₁₂ (0.1 mmol), and the mixture was stirred under nitrogen at rt for 12 h, then concentrated to dryness *in vacuo*, and purified by column chromatography on silica gel to yield **44** (62%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, D₂O): δ 4.77 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 3.85-3.82 (m, 1H), 3.81-3.77 (m, 1H), 3.69-3.67 (m, 1H), 3.66-3.64 (m, 2H), 3.63-3.57 (m, 41H), 3.55-3.45 (m, 4H), 2.88 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.57 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.37 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.66-1.51 (m, 4H), 1.40-1.31 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, D₂O): δ 171.01, 99.62, 72.72, 70.57, 69.99, 69.24 (x22), 69.04, 67.90, 67.39, 66.73, 60.92, 39.36, 37.57, 27.96, 26.70, 22.91, 22.43. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₃₈H₇₆NO₁₉S [M+H]⁺: 882.4732, found 882.4750.



Compound 45. To a solution of **15b** (5 mmol) in MeOH was added NaOMe (0.2 eq) and the resulting mixture was stirred under nitrogen at rt for 2 h. The mixture was neutralized by IR-120, filtered, and concentrated to dryness in vacuo. It was then dissolved in anhydrous DCM (40 mL) and treated with imidazole (7.5 mmol) at 0 °C, followed by addition of TBDPSCI (5.5 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2.5 h under nitrogen then quenched by addition of MeOH. After stirring at room temperature for 10 min, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give a dry residue that was purified by column chromatography with MeOH/DCM (1/10) to give compound **45** (75%).¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.61 (m, 4H), 7.41-7.29 (m, 11H), 7.23-7.18 (m, 2H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 9.3 Hz, 2H), 5.41 (s, 1H), 5.16 (s, 2H), 4.09 (s, 1H), 4.02-4.00 (dd, *J* = 9.3, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 3.91 (t, *J* = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 3.85 (d, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 2H), 3.72-3.69 (m, 1H), 1.01, (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): 162.61, 135.64(x4), 135.54(x4), 132.73, 129.95(x4), 128.64(x4), 128.38, 128.33, 127.84(x2), 127.81(x2), 98.09, 71.41, 71.22, 70.22, 70.13, 64.89, 36.53, 31.48, 26.83(x3), 19.19. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₃₆H₄₂NO₈Si [M+H]⁺: 644.2680, found 644.2699.



Compound 46. To a solution of **45** (3 mmol) and a catalytic amount of CSA (0.3 mmol) in CH₃CN (60 mL) was added trimethyl orthobenzoate (9 mmol) at room temperature

under atmospheric pressure of nitrogen. The mixture was stirred for 30 min, then quenched by Et₃N, dried under reduced pressure and purified by column chromatography with EA/Hex (1/2) to give **46** (81%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.65-7.59 (m, 2H), 7.57-7.52 (m, 4H), 7.41-7.27 (m, 14H), 7.26-7.20 (m, 2H), 6.93 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 5.77 (s, 1H), 5.17 (s, 2H), 4.70 (d, J = 6.1 Hz,1H), 4.58 (dd, J = 9.3, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 3.79-3.76 (m, 2H), 3.74-3.70 (m, 1H), 3.69-3.66 (m, 1H), 3.22 (s, 3H), 2.53 (d, J = 3.9 Hz, 1H), 0.93, (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): 171.23, 153.49, 152.24, 137.09, 136.09, 135.68(x4), 135.48(x4), 132.98, 132.72, 129.86, 129.84(x2), 129.18, 128.65(x2), 128.39, 128.37, 128.34, 127.78(x2), 127.71(x2), 126.23, 121.11, 117.18, 95.69, 79.52, 69.57, 69.45, 67.03, 63.75, 60.44, 51.16, 26.76(x3), 19.15, 14.22. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₄₄H₄₈NO₉Si [M+H]⁺:762.3098, found 762.3072.



Compound 47. Compound 46 (2 mmol) was dissolved in DCM (20 mL) and sequentially mixed with DIPEA (6 mmol), benzoic anhydride (4 mmol) and DMAP (0.2 mmol). After stirring for 30 min, the mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure to give a dry residue and then poured into EA (20 mL) and 2 N HCl (20 mL) with vigorous stirring for 30 min. The solvent was removed by evaporation, followed by extraction with EA and the collected organic layer was washed with ice-cold saturated NaHCO₃(aq), water and brine, and dried over MgSO₄. The filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure and redissolved in THF (20 mL) and AcOH (4 mmol) and 1 M TBAF (2.4 mmol in THF) wereadded at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was warmed up to room temperature gradually, stirred for another 2 h, and then diluted with EA. The organic layer was washed with saturated NaHCO₃(aq), water and brine, dried with anhydrous MgSO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The dry residue was purified by column chromatography with EA/Hex (1/2) to give compound 47 (65%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.10-8.05 (m, 4H), 7.61-7.56 (m, 2H), 7.48-7.41 (m, 4H), 7.39-7.27 (m, 7H), 7.03 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 5.69 (s, 1H), 5.62-5.55 (m, 2H), 5.16, (s, 2H), 4.62 (dd, J = 9.3, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 4.06-4.01 (m, 1H), 3.76-3.67 (m, 2H).¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): 167.42, 166.05, 153.55, 152.01, 136.03, 133.84, 133.76, 130.00 (x4), 129.09, 128.96, 128.69(x4), 128.65(x4), 128.62(x4), 128.34, 117.11 (x2), 96.18, 72.61, 71.30, 70.01, 68.53, 61.16. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₃₄H₃₂NO₁₀ [M+H]⁺:614.2026, found 614.2038.



Compound 48.

To a stirred mixture of 47 (0.2 mmol) and 4 A molecular sieve (0.2 g) in anhydrous DCM (2 mL) at -40 °C was added BF₃. OEt₂ (0.02 mmol) dropwise. A solution of 15a in anhydrous DCM was added dropwise to the above mixture and the mixture was stirred for 1 h at -40°C. The reaction mixture was gradually warmed to room temperature and stirred for another 1 h. The solution was quenched by adding triethylamine, then filtered, added sat. NaHCO₃ aq. and extracted with DCM. The organic layer was dried with MgSO₄ and evaporated to dryness. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel to give the trisacchride product. The product was then dissolved in MeOH and NaOMe (0.2 eq) was added and the resulting solution was stirred at rt for 2 h. The mixture was neutralized by IR-120, and then filtered, concentrated to dryness in vacuo. The deacetylated mixture was purified by Bio-Gel P-2 Gel (Biorad) with H₂O as eluent to obtain a pure trisaccharide. The compound was lyophilized and then dissolved in MeOH (2 mL), and 10% Pd-C (30 mg) was added with vigorous stirring under H₂ atmosphere overnight. The solution was filtered by celite and concentrated to dryness to give compound 48 (42%). ¹H NMR $(600 \text{ MHz}, D_2 \text{O}) \delta 7.03 \text{ (d}, J = 9.2 \text{ Hz}, 2\text{H}), 6.88 \text{ (d}, J = 9.2 \text{ Hz}, 2\text{H}), 5.48 \text{ (s}, 1\text{H}), 5.19$ (s, 1H), 4.76 (s, 1H), 4.32 (s, 1H), 4.14 (dd, *J* = 9.3, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 4.11 (s, 1H), 3.95-3.63 (m, 15H).¹³C NMR (150 MHz, D₂O): 151.38, 143.39, 121.23, 120.70, 105.19, 101.60, 101.39, 80.93, 76.13, 75.38, 74.04, 73.27, 73.12, 72.79, 72.66, 72.22, 69.50, 69.41, 68.70, 67.90, 63.71, 63.65. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₄H₃₇NO₁₆Na[M+Na]⁺:618.2010, found 618.2029.



Compound 49.

To a solution of **48** (0.12 mmol) in DMF (1 mL) was added EDC (0.12 mmol), HOBt (0.12 mmol), DMAP(0.12 mmol), trimethylamine (0.2 mmol), and CT(PEG)₁₂ (0.1 mmol), and the mixture was stirred under nitrogen at rt for 12 h. The mixture was concentrated to dryness *in vacuo*, and purified by Bio-Gel P-2 Gel with H₂O as eluent to to yield **49** (54%).¹H NMR (600 MHz, D₂O): 7.20 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 7.13 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 5.53 (s, 1H), 5.09 (s, 1H), 4.65 (s, 1H), 4.25 (s, 1H), 4.06 (dd, J = 9.3, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 4.01 (m, 1H), 3.83-3.67 (m, 11H), 3.61-3.56 (m, 52H), 2.64 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H).¹³C NMR (150 MHz, D₂O): 178.06, 153.84, 149.84, 123.02, 118.11, 120.42, 98.8, 97.78, 78.05, 73.39, 72.61, 72.17, 71.47, 70.52, 70.35, 70.01, 69.85, 69.55, 69.38, 69.31, 69.17, 66.97, 66.74, 66.60, 65.82, 65.10, 60.96, 60.86, 35.82, 23.03. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₅₁H₈₉NO₂₉SNa[M+Na]⁺:1234.5139, found 1234.5133.



Compound 51.

To a stirred solution of 50 (1 mmol) in anhydrous DCM (10 mL) was added trichloroacetonitrile and DBU and the solution was stirred for 2 h at rt. The solvent was removed and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel to give the imidate product. To a stirred solution of benzyl (4-hydroxyphenyl)carbamate (1.2 mmol) and 4 A molecular sieve (1 g) in anhydrous DCM (10 mL) was cooled to -40 °C and then BF₃. OEt₂ (0.1 mmol) was added dropwise to the solution. A solution of the imidate donor (1 mmol) in anhydrous DCM was added dropwise to the above mixture and stirred for 1 h at -40 °C. After that, the reaction was gradually warmed to room temperature and stirred for another 1 h. The solution was quenched by adding triethylamine, then filtered, added sat. NaHCO₃ aq. and extracted with DCM. The organic layer was dried with MgSO4 and evaporated to dryness. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel to give compound **51** (72%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.40-7.28 (m, 18H), 7.19 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.10 (d, J =8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.00 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 5.57-5.55 (m, 2H), 5.12 (s, 2H), 4.91 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.80 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.69 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.65 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.53 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.46 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.22 (dd, J = 9.4, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 4.07-4.04 (t, *J* = 9.7 Hz, 1H), 3.93 (d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (dd, *J* = 10.9, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (d, J = 10.8 Hz, 1H), 2.21 (s, 3H).¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃):170.44, 156.25, 154.62, 138.27, 138.04, 137.82, 136.51, 132.71, 129.79, 128.50, 128.43, 128.31, 128.27, 128.10, 128.08, 127.83, 127.80, 127.64, 127.60, 116.63, 96.13, 77.95, 76.66, 75.22, 74.00, 73.34, 71.99, 71.92, 68.55, 68.5, 66.63, 21.09. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₄₃H₄₃NO₁₀ [M+H]⁺:718.3016, found 718.3041.



Compound 52.

To a stirred solution of 51 (0.6 mmol) in MeOH was added NaOMe (0.1 eq) and the resulting solution was stirred at rt for 1 h. The mixture was neutralized by IR-120, and then filtered, concentrated to dryness in vacuo. The deacetylated product was then dissolved in anhydrous DCM (5 mL) with 4 A molecular sieve (0.5 g) added. The solution was cooled to -40 °C and then BF₃. OEt₂ (0.05 mmol) was added dropwise to the solution followed by a dropwise addition of the imidate donor (0.5 mmol) in anhydrous DCM to the above mixture with stirring for 1 h at -40°C. After that, the mixture was gradually warmed to room temperature and stirred for another 1 h, quenched by adding triethylamine, then filtered, added sat. NaHCO₃ aq. and extracted with DCM. The organic layer was dried with MgSO₄ and evaporated to dryness. The product was then dissolved in MeOH and NaOMe (0.1 eq) was added and the resulting solution was stirred at rt for 2 h. The mixture was neutralized by IR-120, and then filtered, concentrated to dryness in vacuo. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel to give compound 52 (69%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.36-7.25 (m, 25H), 7.22-7.13 (m, 10H), 6.99-6.93 (m, 4H), 5.66 (s, 1H), 5.17 (s, 1H), 5.06 (s, 2H), 4.86 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.79 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.73, (s, 2H), 4.65 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.73, (s, 2H), 4.65 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.73, (s, 2H), 4.65 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.73, (s, 2H), 4.65 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.73, (s, 2H), 4.65 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.73, (s, 2H), 4.65 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.73, (s, 2H), 4.65 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.73, (s, 2H), 4.65 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.73, (s, 2H), 4.65 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.73, (s, 2H), 4.65 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.73, (s, 2H), 4.65 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.73, (s, 2H), 4.65 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.73, (s, 2H), 4.65 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.73, (s, 2H), 4.65 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.73, (s, 2H), 4.65 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.73, (s, 2H), 4.65 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.73, (s, 2H), 4.65 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.73, (s, 2H), 4.65 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.73, (s, 2H), 4.65 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.73 (s, 2H), 4.65 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.73 (s, 2H), 4.65 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.73 (s, 2H), 4.65 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.73 (s, 2H), 4.65 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.73 (s, 2H), 4.65 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.73 (s, 2H), 4.65 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.73 (s, 2H), 4.65 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.73 (s, 2H), 4.65 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.73 (s, 2H), 4.65 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.73 (s, 2H), 4.65 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.65 (d, J =*J* = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.58-4.57 (m, 2H), 4.55-4.52 (m, 2H), 4.47-4.43 (m, 3H), 4.19-4.14 (m, 2H), 3.99-3.96 (m, 2H), 3.88 (dd, J = 9.1, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 3.84-3.76 (m, 3H), 3.67-3.63 (m, 3H).¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): 156.22, 154.70, 138.47, 138.35, 138.18, 138.14, 138.05, 137.90, 136.51, 132.30, 129.74, 129.63, 128.46, 128.44, 128.31, 128.28, 128.26, 128.19, 128.06, 127.93, 127.85, 127.83, 127.74, 127.68, 127.60, 127.54, 127.46, 127.38, 127.32, 116.63, 101.12, 96.95, 79.97, 79.42, 77.21, 77.00, 76.78, 75.12, 75.02, 74.66, 74.45, 74.33, 73.23, 73.16, 72.44, 72.41, 72.16, 71.69, 68.99, 68.45, 66.57. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₆₈H₇₀NO₁₃ [M+H]⁺:1108.4847, found 1108.4819.



Compound 53.

To a stirred solution of 52 (0.3 mmol) in anhydrous DCM (2.5 mL) was added 4 A molecular sieve (0.25 g). The mixture was cooled to -40 °C and then BF₃. OEt₂ (0.03 mmol) was added dropwise followed by a dropwise addition of the imidate donor (0.3 mmol) in anhydrous DCM with stirring for 1 h at -40 °C. After that, the reaction mixture was gradually warmed to room temperature and stirred for another 1 h, then quenched by adding triethylamine, filtered, added sat. NaHCO₃ aq. and extracted with DCM. The organic layer was dried with MgSO₄ and evaporated to dryness. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel to give the trisaccharide product. The product was then dissolved in MeOH and NaOMe (0.1 eq) was added and the resulting solution was stirred at rt for 2 h. The mixture was neutralized by IR-120, and then filtered, concentrated to dryness in vacuo. The compound was then dissolved in MeOH (2 mL), and 10% Pd-C (30 mg) was added with vigorous stirring under H₂ atmosphere overnight. The solution was filtered by celite and concentrated to dryness to give compound **53** (60%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, D_2O) δ 7.03 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 6.83 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 5.09 (s, 1H), 4.81 (s, 1H), 3.94-3.55 (m, 16H), 3.48 (t, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 3.29-3.27 (m, 1H).¹³C NMR (150 MHz, D₂O): 151.36, 143.37, 121.20, 120.67, 101.59, 101.23, 96.33, 78.46, 75.34, 74.69, 73.51, 73.11, 72.97, 72.52, 71.53, 69.28, 69.14, 68.90, 65.51, 63.26, 62.91. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₄H₃₈NO₁₆ [M+H]⁺:596.2191, found 596.2044.



Compound 54.

Compound **53** (0.02 mmol) in DMF (0.2 mL) was added EDC (0.02 mmol), HOBt (0.02 mmol), DMAP(0.02 mmol), trimethylamine (0.04 mmol), and CT(PEG)₁₂ (0.02 mmol),

and the resulting solution was stirred under nitrogen at rt for 12 h. The mixture was concentrated to dryness *in vacuo*, and the crude product was purified Bio-Gel P-2 Gel with H₂O as eluent to to yield **54** (58%).¹H NMR (600 MHz, D₂O): 7.03 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 6.82 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 5.09 (s, 1H), 4.81 (s, 1H), 3.84-3.46 (m, 65H), 3.30-3.26 (m, 1H), 2.65 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.52 (s, 2H).¹³C NMR (150 MHz, D₂O):173.22, 151.36, 143.37, 121.37, 120.59, 101.20, 101.67, 97.04, 79.17, 76.06, 75.40, 75.22, 74.23, 73.69, 73.23, 72.60, 72.45, 72.22, 71.68, 71.21, 69.85, 69.61, 63.97, 38.52, 26.08. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₅₁H₉₀NO₂₉S[M+H]⁺:1212.5319, found 1212.5314.



Figure S1. Agarose gel electrophoresis of GFP mRNA-copolymer (N/P ratio = 3:1).



Figure S2. The polymers used in this study and the fluorescent image of GFP protein translated by GFP mRNA in HEK293T cells using different poly(disulfide)s for encapsulation are shown. GFP mRNA was encapsulated in **P1/P4**, **P2/P4**, **P1/P3**, **P2/P3**, **P1**, **PEI** (MW: 25kDa), **P1/P5**, or **P2/P5**. The scale bar represents 200 µm.



Figure S3. Viability of HEK293T cells evaluated by MTT assay after incubation of different mRNA-PNPs for 48 h. The N/P ratio of mRNA to **Px** was fixed at 3:1 and 1 μ g/well mRNA was used. Error bar represent the standard error (mean \pm S.D.,n=3)





Figure S4. Size analysis of mRNA-PNP (**I1-P1**) measured by TEM and dynamic light scattering. Particle size of mRNA-PNP encapsulated in P1-P5 copolymers. Samples and experiments were maintained at 25 °C.



Figure S5. GPC characterization and determination of PDI and MW of synthesized polymers. The mobile phase was 30% ACN in 0.1 M acetate buffer (pH = 6.5) as the eluent with 0.4 mL min⁻¹ flow rate.



Figure S6. Agarose gel electrophoresis of spike mRNA-PNP at different N/P ratios, the ratio of positively-charged polymer amine (N = nitrogen) groups to negatively-charged nucleic acid phosphate (P) groups



Figure S7. Detection of spike mRNA release from mRNA-PNP (**I1-P1/P5**) after addition of GSH (10 mM) in PBS buffer for 0-12 h. The released mRNA was determined by using Quant-iTTM RiboGreenTM RNA Reagent and Kit.



Figure S8. Chemiluminescent imaging of spike protein expression mediated by spike mRNA-PNP (**I1-P1/P5**) in HEK293T cells.



Figure S9. Endosomal escape and cellular uptake. Fluorescence images of dendritic cells treated with spike mRNA-PNP for 2-4 h. (A) mRNA-PNP (**I1-P1/P4/P5**); (B) mRNA-PNP(**I1-P1/P4/P5**). FITC conjugated-mRNA-PNP (green), endo/lysosomes (red), and nuclei (blue) were shown. The white arrow indicated mRNA escape from endo/lysosomes. Endo/lysosomes were stained with lysotraker Deep Red ($\lambda_{Ex}/\lambda_{Em} = 647/668$ nm), and nuclei was stained with Hoechst 33342 ($\lambda_{Ex}/\lambda_{Em} = 350/461$ nm).


Figure S10. Schematic presentation of mRNA-PNPs generated from P1/P5 and glycan initiator I2-I10 for evaluation of selective delivery to dendritic cells.



Figure S11. Flow cytometry analysis revealed increased uptake of Siglec-2-targeted mRNA-PNP (blue) by BMDCs, B cells, and T cells from mouse splenocytes compared to nontargeted mRNA-PNP (orange) with PBS as control (pink). Cellular uptake fluorescence signal of BMDC, B cells, and T cells were measured after incubation with spike mRNA-PNP (I1-P1/P4-FITC/P5) or (I2-P1/P4-FITC/P5) for 1 h.



Figure S12. Flow cytometry analysis revealed increased uptake of DC-SIGN-targeted mRNA-PNP (blue) by BMDCs, B cells, and T cells from mouse splenocytes compared to non-targeted mRNA-PNP (orange) with PBS as control (pink). Cellular uptake of spike mRNA-PNP (I1-P1/P4-FITC/P5) or (I5-P1/P4-FITC/P5) after 1 h incubation with BMDC, B cells, and T cells and measured by fluorescence signal.



Figure S13. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for determination of dissociation constants in binding to DC-SIGN ECD oriented surface at pH 7.4 and pH 5.0: mRNA-PNP (I5-P1/P5) (orange), mRNA-PNP (I6-P1/P5) (yellow), mRNA-PNP (I7-P1/P5) (indigo), mRNA-PNP (I8-P1/P5) (grey), mRNA-PNP (I9-P1/P5) (blue), and mRNA-PNP (I10-P1/P5) (green). The error bars represent standard error of the mean from three independent experiments.



Figure S14. HSQC NMR spectrum of phenyltrimannose 48.



Figure S15. HMBC NMR spectrum of phenyltrimannose 48.



Figure S16. 2D COSY NMR spectrum of phenyltrimannose 48.



Figure S17. HSQC and HSQC nodecouple NMR spectrum of phenyltrimannose 48.



Figure S18. ¹H NMR characterization of synthesized copolymers I9-P1/P5.



Figure S19. IR characterization of synthesized copolymers I9-P1/P5.



Figure S20. Quantification of glycan on mRNA-PNP (I9-P1/P5). (a) HPAEC-PAD chromatogram recorded with mannose appearing at the retention time of 8.8 min. (b) standard curve of free mannose and calculation of surface glycan on mRNA-PNP.



Figure S21. Flow cytometry analysis of FITC signals at different dilutions and incubation time points with (A) mRNA-PNP (I1-P1/P5) (B) mRNA-PNP (I9-P1/P5). mRNA-PNP: 10 µg/mL, 5 µg/mL, 2.5 µg/mL, 1.25 µg/mL; 5 min, 1 hr, 24 hr.



Figure S22. FITC signal of C2C12 myoblast after incubation with mRNA-PNP measured by flow cytometry.



Figure S23. ELISA binding analysis of DC-SIGN, MMR, MINCLE, Dectin-2 and Langerin (0.625 μ g/mL) at pH 7.4 to PNPs.

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FCY-088













FCY-097











FCY-164-3



FCY-165-H



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HRMS (ESI) calcd for [M-2H]²⁻: 1383.0093, found 1383.0026.



HRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{117}H_{169}N_9O_{65}S_3^{2-}$ [M-2H]²⁻: 1416.9606, found 1416.9623.



HRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{93}H_{153}N_7O_{63}S^{2-}$ [M-2H]²⁻: 1203.9357, found 1203.9367.



HRMS (ESI) calcd for [M+H]+: 888.4263, found 888.4257.



HRMS (ESI) calcd for [M+Na]+:1234.5139, found 1234.5133.





HRMS (ESI) calcd for [M+H]⁺:1212.5319, found 1212.5314.

